

THE
SECOND PART
OF THE
SOLDIERS
GRAMMAR:

OR
A SCHOOLE FOR
Young Soldiers.

Especially for all such as are called to
any place, or office, (how high or low soe-
uer) either in the Citie, or Countrey, for the
Training, and exercising of the Tray-
ned Band, whether they be
Foote or Horse.

Together with perfect Figures and Demon-
strations for attaining the knowledge of all
manner of Imbattailings, and other
Exercises.

By. G. M.

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THE
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MUSEUM



THE CIVIL AND MILITARY ANTIQUITIES OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, Wales, Ireland, and the COLONIES IN AMERICA.

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The



THE
SECOND PART OF
the Souldiers Grammar.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Range of Officers, from the lowest to
the Highest.*

All the lowe inferior Raunges I haue a little touched before, both in the *Accidence*, and in the first part of this *Grammar*, but not so Methodically and orderly as now I entend to proceed, and of the great and superior Officers, I haue not made any mention at all; and therefore in this place I may not omitt them.

The lowest Raunge and meanest officer in an Army is called the *Launcepesado*, or *Launspreſado*, who is the leader or gouernour of halfe a File, and therefore is commonly called a *Midleman*, or *Captaine*

The Second Part of

taine ouer foure. He is the *Corporals deput y*, and in his absence, dischargeth his duties & the nature of whose place, his Office and dignitie, I haue at large set downe in the *Souldiers Accidence*: This is the most inferiour Officer or effectuall Commander, and therefore hath the lowest and last Range in Battailles, yet he holdeth his dignity by the antiquity of his Place, and the greatnesse of him vnder whom he is commanded: As the *Launspesado* vnder the *Generall*, is before the *Launspesado* vnder the *Lieutenant-General*; that of the *Sergeant Maior Generall*, before the *Colonell Generall*; that of the *Colonell* of a *Regiment*, before his *Lieutenant Colonell*; the *Lieutenant-Colonell*, before the *Sergeant Maior* of a *Regiment*; the *Seriant Maior*, before the *Captaine*; and the *Captaines* successively according to their antiquities.

Corporall

Next aboue the *Launspesado* is raunged the *Corporall*, of whose particular Office I haue written sufficiently in the *Souldiers Accidence*. He is the Leader or *Captaine* of a *Fyle*, and the Commander of a *Squadron*, which commonly is twenty ffeue Men; these take their ranges or places of dignitie as the former, that is, according to their antiquity, and the greatnesse of the Person vnder whome they are commanded.

*Sergeant of
the Band.*

The next in range aboue the *Corporall* is the *Sergeant of the Band*, whose particular Office I haue also at large set downe in the *Souldiers Accidence*; and howsoever his Name and Place be neglected and forgotten in the *Roman Discypline*, yet is he an Officer with ys of gfeat vse and eminence; he hath no certaine place or range within the *Battalia*, but is extraegant

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3

trauegant and wandering vp & downe euery where, to see the Ranks and Files be kept, and that the Bo- die run not into any disorder ; they also take their places of dignity and are ranged as the former, that is, according to their antiquity, and the greatnessse of the Person vnder whom they command.

Next to the *Sergeant* of the Band is ranged the *The Drums Drum*, whose place is Gentle and of great respect, for he ought to be a Souldier of much experience and iudgement, and (if possible) a good Linguist, that being sent to the Enemy vpon any occasion, he may be able to deliuer his Message without any Interpreter or assistant, and also, to take notice of such thinges of importance as shall encounter with his eies oreares, whereby his owne party may be bettered or secured; this Officer is ranged according to his antiquitie and greatnessse of place ; that is to say, the *Drum Maior* of the Army hath the first and princi- pall range, then the *Drumm Maiors* of Regiments successiuely, according to the antiquities of their *Colonells* ; and so all other *Drums*, according to the places of their Officers in chiefe & other *Captaines*.

Next the *Dram* I range the *Clearke* of the Bande *of the Band*, who although he be no Souldier, nor haue any Martiall command in the Field, or before the face of the Enemy, yet ought he to be a Gentleman of good respect and well quallified, that is to say, he ought to be learned in all Martiall Lawes, whereby he may instruct the Souldiers, and preuent Trespasses ; he ought to be skilfull in accompts, because he is the Auditor which keepeth all sorts of accompts betweene the *Captaine* and the Souldier ; as for his range, it is incertaine, for he hath no particular Place

The Second Part of

of preheminence, but so far forth as his honest vertue and faire demeanour carrieth him, so he is to be respected and preferred, and this range will fall fitte both with his quallity and place, as is seene in the generall experience both of our owne and other Armies; and this Officer houldeth the dignity of his place, not according to antiquitie, but according to the greatnessse and great office of the Person vnder whom he serueth.

The Chirurgion.

Next to this Officer I range the *Chirurgion*, who likewise is no Souldier, but holdeth the dignitie of his place from curtefie and good manners; he ought to be learned and skilfull in his profession, & thereby hauing wonne the heart of the Souldier, he need not doubt of reuerence; as for his range in generall, it is according to his desert and fayre demeanour; but in particular (and amongst his fellow *Chirurgions*) the *Chirurgion Maior* hath the first range, and then the rest according to antiquitie, and the greatnessse of the Person vnder whom he serueth.

The Ensigne.

Now to returne againe to the Souldier: The next Officer which is ranged in the warrs is the *Ensigne* of the Band, or bearer of the *Captaines Cullors*; this Officer ought to be a Gentleman of great respect and trust, for his *Captaines honour* is deliuered into his care and keeping: Whence it came to passe that the antient *Romans* when they deliuered their Cullors to any mans trust, they did it with great ceremonie and solemnity, the partie trusted, receiving them by oath, in the face of the Souldiers; and the Souldiers likewise taking an oath for faythfulnesse to their Coullors, and this oath was called *Militia Sacra*: This Officer was called amongst the *Romans*, *Signifer*,

Signifer, or Bandopharus, whom they euer ranged next vnto the Captaine, as at this day the Spaniard doth, who will not allow any Lieutenant, because there shall not be any interposition betweene the Ensigne bearer and the Captaine; but our discipline altereth in this nature, and therefore the Ensigne taketh his range after his Lieutenant, and according to his antiquitie, or the greatnessse of the person vnder whom he commandeth, hauing superiour Office or place of command in the Armie.

Next to the *Ensigne*, is ranged the *Lieutenant* of a Band, whom (howsoever the Romans and Spaniards doe skippe and leape ouer, as a place neglected or forgotten) yet is he a Gentleman of singular trust and reputation, for he is his *Captaines* principall Councelor, and one that taketh all burthens from the *Captaines* shoulders: In the *Captaines* absence he performeth all the *Captaines* duties, and commandeth as *Captaine*, and in his presence is assistant to all the *Captaines* commandements, and an indifferent moderator in all questions betweene the *Captaine* and the Souldier: These *Lieutenants* take their ranges or places of dignitie according to the antiquitie of their *Captaines*, and the greatnessse of place in which they command; as the *Lieutenant* to the *General*, or the *Lieutenants* Generall are *Captaines* absolute: The *Lieutenants* of other great and superiour Officers, and the *Lieutenants* of *Colonells* are *Captaines* in curteisie, and may in a Court of Warre fitte as the puny *Captaine* of that Regiment in which he commandeth: The *Lieutenants* of *Lieutenant Colonells* are ranged next vnto them, then the *Lieutenants* of *Serjeants Maiors*, and lastly the *Lieutenants* of *Captaines*,

The Second Part of

Quarter
Master

taines, according to command and antiquitie.

Next to the *Liuetenants* are ranged the *Quarter Masters* of Regiments, who besides the devision of Quarters, ought to discharge the office of *Harbingers*, for to make them two distinct places is a surcharge to the Army, and these take their ranges according to the dignitie of the Regiment in which they commande.

Prouest
Marshall

Next to the *Quarter Masters* are ranged the *Prouest Marshalls* of the best degree, and these take their places according to their election and antiquitie.

Aboue all these are ranged the *Captaines*, of which amongst the *Romans* were two severall kindes, the one called *Centurion*, or a commander of one hundred, the other *Cohortis Praefectus*, and commanded an whole Battalia, in which were diuers *Centurions*, and yet but one *Ensigne*; and these at this day are those which we call *Colonells*: But for the priuate *Captaine* (of whom we speake) he is (or ought to be) a Gentleman of great wisedome, courage and iudgement, wise in the election of his Officers and the manage of his affaires, valyent in the executing of all manner of commands and the contempt of dangers, and excellent in iudging of all occurrances and occasions, by which great perrils may be preuented, and the lesser so qualified, that they may weare no vizard of amazement: These *Captaines* take their ranges according to their antiquities, or the places of great Office wherevnto they are aduaunced.

Serjeant
Maister
of
Regiments

Next to the *Captaines* are ranged the *Sergeant Masters* of Regiments, being principall *Captaines* in the Regiment wherein they serue, and hauing power vpon all commandments, to imbatte and forme the

the Regiment according to the forme and demon-
stration appointed by the *Sergeant Maior* generall:
These Officers take their range according to anti-
quitie, and the dignitie of the place wherewnto they
are called, (that is to say) before euery priuate
Capiaine.

Next to these are ranged the *Linetenant Colonells* of Regiments, who are a degree aboue the *Sergeant Maior*, and are Gentlemen of noble and braue quality, every one in the absence of the *Colonell* go-
uerning as the absolute *Colonell*; their range holdeth according to antiquitie and no otherwise.

Next aboue these are ranged the *Colonells*, who in
in dignitie of place are as farre aboue the *Captaines*,
as the *Captaines* aboue the priuate *Souldier*; they
command in their Regiments sometimes ffeue hun-
dred, sometimes a thousand, sometimes ffeeteene
hundred, and sometimes two thousand, according
to the trust reposed, and the vertues of him trusted:
These *Colonells* are ranged according to their anti-
quitie, or the greatnesse of the place they hold, the
eldest *Colonell* (being euer *Magister de Campo*, or,
Campe Master) holding the first or primer place,
and all the rest successively according to antiquitie:
This Officer was of great account amongst the *Ro-
mans*, and had diuers attributes giuen to their ver-
tues, being sometimes called *Drungarius* sometimes
Tribanuus or *Militum*, *Chiliarchus*, and the like; and
when their commands came to be aduanced as to
be made *Campe Master* or *Colonell Generall*, then they
were caled *Turmarca*, *Merarca* or *Turmaru Präfec-
sus*, so great was the estimation of this high command.
Next these is ranged the *Sergeant Maior Generall*,

Linetenant
Colonells of
regiments

Colonells of
regiments

*Sergeant mai-
or generall*

whom

The Second Part of

whom the *Romans* called *Tessararius*, he ought to be a man of noble quality and high valour, inasmuch as all his actions (for the most part) are executed in the face of the Enemy, and he is euermore of the Councell of Warre.

Colonell Generall.

Next him is ranged the *Colonell Generall*, a man of equall vertue and guifts with the former, especially he ought to be exceeding temperate and iust, for vpon him resteth the according of all differences of great nature which shall happen in the Army; and he is also euermore one of the Councell of Warre.

Lieutenant Generall of the Horse.

Next him is ranged the *Lieutenant Generall* of the Horse, who hath the same command, and dischargeth the same dutie amongst the Horsemen that the *Colonell Generall* doth amongst the Foote, and he is euermore also one of the Councell of Warre: This Officer was called among the *Romans*, *Magister Equitum*, or *Praefectus Equestris*; he hath a generall command ouer all Horsemen whatsoeuer, whether they be Men at Armes which were called *Cataphractos*; or Light Horsemen, which were called *Expeditos Incursores*; he is also euer of the Councell of Warre.

Treasurer of the Army

Next this Officer, is ranged the *High Treasurer* of the Army, who amongst the antient *Romans* was called *Quaestor*; this man is vnder no command but the Generall onely, yet is to draw his eye and respect through the whole Army, especially he is to haue regard to the *Auditor*, *Muster Master*, and *Comisarie* of the Armie, and is of the Councell.

Master of the Ordinance.

Next to this Officer, is ranged the *Master of the Ordnance*, who is a principall Officer of the Field, having command of all manner of Artillerie, Muniti-

tion,

tion, and Engines whatsoeuer, and is also one of the Councell of Warre.

The next great Officer is the Lord *Marshall* of the *Lord Mar-*
Field, whose command stretcheth every way, both *shall*
to the Horse and Foote; how excellent he ought to
be, is not to be disputed, because he ought to be one
of the best of Souldiers, having a prerogative to dis-
anull forraigne lawes, and to make good whatsoeuer
shall be thought fit in his owne Armie.

Next this great Officer, is ranged the *Lientenant Lientane*
Generall of the Armie, who indeed is but the youn- *generall of*
ger brother to the *Generall*, and in his absence hath *the Armie*
his soueraigne authority, and the absolute Rule of
the Armie, being (as it were) a Superintendant ouer
all the rest of the great ones.

Lastly, (as having no paralell, but carrying a su- *The Generall*
preame and soueraigne authoritie ouer all the whole
Armie) is ranged the *Generall*, whom the auntient
Souldiers would allow to be no lesse then a King, va-
luing this high Place at so great a rate, that they
thought the best Subiect too meane to vndergoe it;
But we finde it otherwise, and reason leades vs to
better argument; for although Kings are the best
Generalls, yet (Godforbid) but they should have that
power and priuledge to elect out of their Noblest
and best decerning Subiects, such able and sufficient
Generalls as may take vpon them the gouernment of
an armie, and not be tyed at all times and vpon all
occasions to imbarque themselves into the danger
of the Warres. Thus you see that Subiects may be
Generalls, yet indeed none worthily but the best of
Subiects, who for their excellent vertues draw the
nearest in quality vnto Kings.

C

Thus

The Second Part of

A second
Range

Thus haue I runne through the whole Range of great and small Officers, which support and gouerne an Army, and must of necessity be (for their Marshiall imployment) in the range and martch thereof; yet notwithstanding I must confesse, I haue skipt or leapt ouer a range of Officers, which out of certaine priuiledges which they haue, are more remote and abandone d from the Army, or else haue such places of particularitie and certainetie, that they doe not entirely mixe and ioyne with the grosse Bodie; besides, they haue another dependance, and indeed are called the particuler Officers belonging vnto the *Cavalarie*, or Horse Armie, and howsoeuer they haue Foote commands, yet they depend and waite vpon the Horse, and from the Lord *Marshall* take all their directions.

The Master Gunner, The first and the lowest of these is the *Master Gunner*, who is indeed but an inferiour Officer vnder the Master of the *Ordnance*; he hath a thoritie ouer all the rest of the *Gunners*, and ought to see that euery man performe his dutie: This Officer, though he had no place amongst the *Romans*, because the inuention of Powder was not then found out, yet they had amongst them a kinde of Artillerie, which they called *Arietes*, *Scorpions*, *Balistas*, *Arctubalistas*, *Testudines*, *Turres*, and a world of other Engines, the Gouernor whereof was the same in nature that our *Master Gunner* is.

The Trench Master, Next aboue this Officer is ranged the *Trench Master*, who hath command ouer all the *Pyoners* in all their works, and by his directions seeth all manner of Trenches cast vp, whether it be for guard and inclosing of the *Campe*, or for other particuler answ-

noyance to the Enemy, or for the building of Scources or other defence or offence, as directions shall be giuen.

Next this Officer is ranged the *Waggon Master* or *The Waggon Carriadge Master Generall*, who amongst the *Romans Master*, was called *Impedimentorū Magistrū*, the Master of Impediments or hindrances in the Warres; for it is true, that frō niceenesse & curiositie, first grew the foundation of this Office; he hath supreme authoritie ouer al Waggons, Carriages, Sledds, and the like, and foreseeth that they marcht disorderlie, without cloying vp the hie waies, or doing foule annoyances one to the other in their marches, with a world of other observations, which are too long to recite in this place.

Next this Officer, is ranged the *Forrage Master* *The Forrage Generall*, who is a principall dependant vpon the *Master Lord Marshall*: To this Officers charge is deliuered the disposing of all manner of Horse prouisions, as Hay, Corne, Straw, Grasse, Forrage, & the like, and he foreseeth that all inferiour Officers which haue charge herein doe their duties truely, and that equall distribution be made, and no Souldier hindred of his true allowance, and where fault is, to see due punishment executed on the offenders.

Next this Officer, is ranged the *Victuall Master* *The Victuall Generall*, to whose charge is deliuered all kinde of *Mayer* Foode and sustenance belonging to the Souldier, as Bread, Bisket, Butter, Cheese, Beefe, Poore-Iohn, Haberdine, Pease, Wheate, Ryce, and the like, and by his inferiour Officers (which are called *Prouant-Masters*) he is to see that due distribution be made thereof amongst the Souldiers, according to allowance from the superior Officers.

The Judge Marshall Next this is ranged the *Judge-Marshall*, or *Comis-
sarie generall*, who ought to be a learned Gentle-
man and skillfull in the ciuill and *Marshall Lawes*,
For he expoundeth them to the *Souldier* and giue-
th sentence vpon all Offenders and Offences; as
they are decreed by a *Marshall Court*.

The Scoute Master Next this Officer is Randged the *Scout-Master
Generall*, who amongst the *Romans* was an Officer
vndeowne, because they never lodged their *Horse*
without the verge of the *Campe*, or the walls of the
Towne as in our moderne warres now we doe, yet
had the *Romans* their discouerers, which they called
Scutatores, or *Speculatoris*, or indeed *Campiductores*,
who differed little or nothing in their charge and
Office from these which we call *Scoutes*, or *Scoute-
Master*; this Officer hath command ouer all
Scouts, maketh election of places of danger
where to place them, and giueth them all direc-
tions which they are to obserue; his dependance is
vpon the Lord *Marshall*, and he is a principall *Conn-
cellor* in disposing of the *Campe*, and informeth the
manner of the *Horse Parado* when the watch is to
be set.

*The Lieute-
nante of the
Ordnance* Next this officer is Ranged the *Lieutenant of the
Ordnance*, who hath his generall dependance on the
Master of the Ordnance, hauing vnder his charge the
command of all the small *Ordnance* and *Munition*,
and in the absence of the *Master* commandeth as the
Master, both ouer the great and lesser *Artillery* and
ouer all sorts of Officers depending vpon the
Masters commandment,

*The Muster
Master ge-
nerall* The last and greateſt of this ſecond range is the
Muster-master Generall, or *Controuler of the Masters*
being

being an high and most necessary Officer in all royal Armies; his Office extendeth to the numbring of men, to the well Arming, ordering and disposing of bodies; to the preuenting of all manner of frauds and deceits in the *Captains*, and their inferiour Officers: he hath the list of euery mans band, preuents alterations, hath the Controle of all inferiour Comisaries vnder him, he appeaseth differences betwene *Captaines* and his *Ministers*, giueth out all the warrants for full pay, Checketh all grosse defaults and is cuermore one of the Counsell of warre.

Thus I haue shewed you a true range of all Officers in the warres, from the lowest to the highest, as also those which haue a Colatterall dependance, by which it is easily for any man to vnderstand how they be ioyned and linckt together; I will now descend to matters of other Importance.

CHAP. II.

Of the severall Imbarcatings of a priuate Company
of 200. or otherwise..

Here hath bene, and is at this day, much dis- *Differences*
putation and Arguments amongst old and new in oppinions,
Soldiers touching the composition or Number of a *touching a*
priuate *Captains* company, some allowing more as *priuate com-*
200, or 250, & 300, nay at this day 500, in a priuate *pany*,
Captaines Command; others allow lesse, as but 50.
or 100 or 150 at the most, But in both these there are
extreamities; & as 250, 300 and 500 are more then
any priuate man can well gouerne, for neither can
his eye or voice extend either to instruction or cor-
rection, the front will be so dilated and spread, for

The Second Part of

500: men must euer carry 50: in brest; so likewise the number of 50: in the whole body is too few and neither sorteth with discipline, nor is an equall aduancement for a well deseruing Captain; for if the Captainne of 100: men haue but 4^s per diem entertainment, then the Captainne of 50: can expect but 2^s per diem which is to little eyther to support his place, or maintaine the Ranke where unto he is called.

*The Romis
rule for com-
panies.*

It is true that the ancient Romans allowed their Captaines but 100: and ther vpon called them Centurions, and it is true also that this is an wholsome proportion both in respect of the entertainment, and easinesse of gouernement, and the forme of the Body, which being a true square they are euer most ready and proper for the forming and fashioning of any grosse body or Battell what soeuer; but notwithstanding the aptnesse and readinesse of this body; yet the necessity of affaires; the diligence and desert of well deseruing Spirits compells our Generalls to allow other numbers, and as 100 men is thought sufficient for a Captainne at his first begining, so an 150, or 200 men to him that hath excellently deserued is but a competent aduancement and by the ayd of sufficient Officers may be gouerned and instructed in all perfecton, but to exceede this number of 200: there will be euer error found and aduancement will proue an hurt and Burthen.

*The true
composition
of a Compa-
nye*

Sure then it must fall out in the Conclusion that 200 men is the only perfect number whereon to compound a priuate company: I will therefore take that number in hand and shew you the severall Imbattalings or formes of Battaille wherunto they can be reducted: wherein you are first to conceiue that

that (according to our present discipline, this number of 200: men is devized into two bodies equal; or two distinct and severall weapons, that is to say, 100: Pyks, and 100 Shott or Muskets; the Pyks, I doe expresse vnder this carrafter (p) and the Shott or Musquetts vnder this carrafter: (s)

The First imbattalling them of a Company of 200: men is to draw them into a forme or kind of Square Body, according to the forme of this figure following.

The First
Imbattalling
of 200.

The First Forme of Embattalling of 200: men is to draw them into a hundred men with 100: men in every side, the order being as follows:—
Captaine.

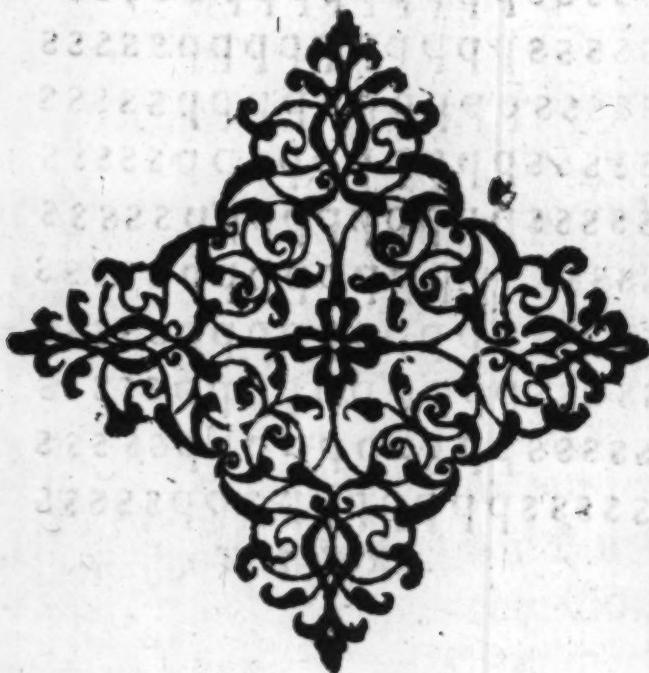
	Drum	Ensigne.	Drum
Serieant	sssssspppppppppppsssss		Serieant
	sssssspppppppppppsssss		
Serieant	sssssspppppppppppsssss		Serieant
	sssssspppppppppppsssss		
	sssssspppppppppppsssss		

Lieutenant

The Second Part of

This Battayll you see allmost drawne to a Square by reason of the distance, for it is to be supposed, that now this body standeth at order in Files, which is three foote; and at open order in Rakes, which is Sixe foote: and so by extending the length the file is made as large as the front; and of all Battailles this is the strongest and the best, being ablest to bring most hands to fight without disorder and the soonest repaired and amended whensoeuer it shall come to any ruine, for now it standeth ready for all motions what soever.

There is an other manner of Imbattailing of this number, when they shall encounter with a Troope of Horse, the order and proportion whereof is Contained in this figure following:



The second forme of fimbattailing

being against Horse.

Captaine.

PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

pppppppppppppppppppppppp

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

Ser: PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

pppppppppppppppppppppppp

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

Drum, Englyshe, Drum,

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

Ser: PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

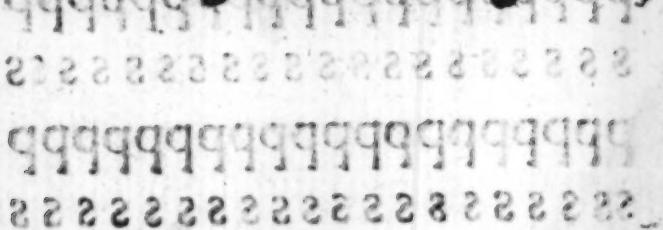
Lieutenant.

D

Here

Here in this Bataile you see how the ranks of Shott are drawne within the Ranks of Pikes and so couered and safeguarded that the Horsemen cannot charge or breake vpon, or through them, but with most eminent and certaine danger, for the vollyes lie ready prepared, and the Pykes stand so that they cannot be enforced to any rout or disorder; And here you shall take a principall obseruation; that if the horse which shall charge this Battell of foote be Gentlemen at Armes, Armed Cap a pe: from head to foote; with strong *Launces* in their hands and *Pistolls* at the Saddle bow; and the Horse Armed also both with defensive & offensive Armor, then shall all the Pikes charge at the right foote and draw their swords ouer arme, euery man with his former foote linking in his leaders hinder foote; But if the Horse be but *Gurashiers* Armed from the head to knee, with long *Pystols* and unarmed Horses, then shall all the Pykes charge abouch hand, and not at the right foote, and shall also aduance forward in their charge and offer to encouter with the Horse, for their strength is such that it cannot be broken by unarmed Horses, nor can they be ruin'd but by the vtter losse of the Horse Troope,

Now for the manner of the Salley of this inclosed Shotte, and how they shall give their volley, to the most anoyance of the enemy, you shall perceiue it in the forme of this next figure following.



The method of
the shotte.

*The manuer of gining Volleis
against the Horse.*

Ser: SSSSSS

Capt:

PPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSS

PPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSS

PPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSS

PPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSS

PPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSS

Ser:

Dr: Eu: Dr: Ser:

PPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSS

PPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSS

PPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSS

PPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSS

PPPPPPPPPPPP

SSSSS

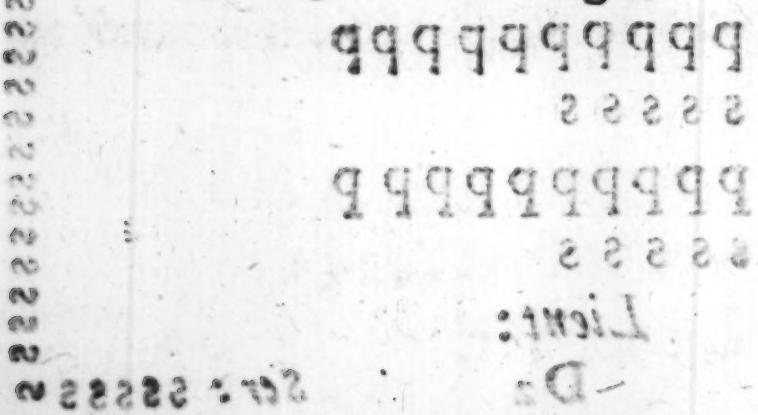
Lient:

D₂

Ser: SSSSSS

Heere you see that in this Salley or giuing of the volly against the horse, one halfe of the Musquets (vpon the first appearance or approch of the Troope and before they come within distance to deliuere their pistolls) Issue forth by the flanke, which by wheele or otherwise, by turning of faces you shall euer make the front, and being aduanced some small distance they presently spread foorth themselues into one single file, and so deliuere their volly alltogether, whilst the other halfe of the Shotte ascend into their places, and make ready: Then that parte of the Shot which did Issue foorth, and haue giuen their volly, shall with all conuenient speede retire themselues againe betwene the rankes, and Passe behind the Shot which filleth their roomes and there lade thire Musquets againe; whilste the Pikes charge either to the rightfoote, or allost according to the nature of the Horse Troope which chargeth them; then the Horsewheeling about to recover the second Pistoll the other halfe of the Shotte shall Issue out and deliuere their volly as the former.

Now if the Hossse Troope shall happen to deuide it selfe and so charge the foote Battell on both sides, or if they shall range themselfes and charge euery way, both before, behinde, and on both sides, then shall the Shotte Issue out both wayes and girdle the Battaille round about, according to the forme and fashion of this figure following.



Volleis when the foote Battaille is
charged euery way.

S S S S S Ser.: Ser.: S S S S S

The Capt:

Ser: Dr: En: Dr: Ser:

PPPPPP P PPPPPP
PPPPPP P PPPPPP
PPPPPP P PPPPPP
PPPPPP P PPPPPP
PPPPPP P PPPPPP

Lieuten:

D 3

Thus

Thus you see the Shotte issueth fourth equally on on both sides, and girdleth the foote Battalia round about, so that the volly is giuen entirely and without impeachment or trouble one of another, whereas to shoote ouer one anothers Shoulder or by making the First man kneele, the Second stoope, the Third bend his body, the Fourth leane forward, and the Fifte to stand vpright, and so to deliuere their volly were both rude and disorderly, bringing great danger to the Souldier, and placing them in such a lame and vncomely *Posture*, that all Agillity and aptnesse to doe seruice would be taken away and the enemy taking aduantage thereof would be much more ready and apte to breake in vpon them and drive them to rout and confusion.

There is an other forme of Imbattaling this company of 200 men, and it is excellent either against foote or Horse, & hath so many feuerall waies to fight, and that with such strength and safety, that on which hand soever the Battaile shall be assailed, yet it will stand impregnable, the Shot so seconding the Pikes, and the Pikes so garding the Shot that euery way it will giue a certaine and Infallible repulse vnto the enemy. This Battaile is a square Battaile as the rest before shewed; yet it is compounded of diuers squares or Maniples, which amongst the best experienced Souldiers is held the best and safest way of fighting, the forme of which Battaile is contained in this figure following.

22

22

The

The fmbattelling of many Squares
in one Square.

Captaine.

Drum.

Drum.

ssssss pppppp ssssss

pppppp pppppp ssssss

pppppp pppppp ssssss

pppppp Ensigne pppppp

pppppp pppppp ssssss

pppppp pppppp ssssss

ssssss pppppp ssssss

Lieutenant.

edT

Horn

Heere you see eight severall squares brought into one square, and the ninth reserved voyd for the entertainment of the *Ensigne*, & such short weapons as shall attend it, which howsoever they be out of vse, in the Low-Countries, where groose Bodies, seldome or neuer Ioyne, yet with ys, where hand Battaile must continually be expected, they are not vnecessary, nor to be neglected. This forme of Battaile carrieth the front euery way, and vpon the alteration of the face, is ready to receiueth charge four e severall wayes at once, with equall strength and oppositions; for every square is a severall Manuple, and oneso answering to another that nothing but multitudes can subdue it.

There is againe another forme of Imbattailling these 200: men, which howsoever it carry an imaginary face of weaknesse, yet it is strong and substanciall, and was firste inuented through the false shew, to draw and bring the enemy on, who being once ingadged, in the open and weake places, the Maniples or small squares, at an instant retire, and Ioyne them selues togeather so strongly, that it is impossible for the enemy to come off without great losse or vtter subiection. qqqqqq

This Battaile (as the former) is compoyned of nine squares fullfilled and supplied, and of sixe empty and vnsupplied, whiche may draw on, and intice the enemy to charge; but afterward by closing and Ioining together, frustrateth that hope, and leaues the euener the hazard of fortune. 22

The forme of this politike and deceiuing Battaile is expressid in this figure following.

LXXXVII

et H

The

*The Politique, or deceiving
Battaile.**Dr: Ser:**Ser: Dr:*

SSSSS

SSSSS

SSSSS

SSSSS

SSSSS

Capt.

SSSSS

SSSSS

SSSSS

SSSSS

PPPPP

SSSSS

PPPPP

PPPPP

PPPPP

PPPPP

PPPPP

PPP P PPP PPP PPP PPP PPP

PPPPP

PPPPP

PPPPP

Ensigne

PPPPP

PPPPP

PPPPP

PPPPP

PPPPP

SSSSS

PPPPP

SSSSS

SSSSS

SSSSS

PPPPP

SSSSS

SSSSS

SSSSS

PPPPP

SSSSS

SSSSS

SSSSS

PPPPP

SSSSS

SSSSS

SSSSS

Lieut.

SSSSS

*Ser:**Ser:*

Heere you see that though these empty places in the Battaile are reserved, whereby to entice the enemy; yet they are so flanked on either hand and before, both with Pikes and Shorte, that no approach can

can be made without danger: no if the Horse should attempt to charge and breake in, thinking to cut the Shot from the Pikes as in outward shew it seemeth likely; yet haue the Shotte such safe and severall places to retire into, and the Pikes standing so apt and ready to couer and entertaine them, that the assault is to no purpose, and the Battaile standeth still stronger and stronger.

The difference betwixt this Battaile and the former is only the breach and separation of Manuples, which being aduanced one from another (yet within the distance of guard) haue more liberty to fight, and may alter their proportions, or distances, as they please.

There is another forme of imbattailing these 200 men, and it is principally vsed against the Horse, especially, when they charge in the forme of a wedge, or Triangular, of which wedge I haue spoken more largely in the former part of this Grammer, and this Battaile also is drawne from a maine square, onely the weapons are altered, and the opposition of the Pikes are made strongest in the botome of the Battaile; This Battaile was of greate vse amongst the *Grecians* before fire or powder was knowne, and many famous votaries, and Triumphs gotten by the vse thereof, and therefore having now fire and Shotte to assist the naturall strength thereof, it must needs be more acceptable and worther of imitation.

This Battaile is drawne by diuision betweene the Middle men to the front, and the Middlemen to the reare, and betweene the Middle men to the right hanke, and the Middle men to the left, leauing the Shotte

Shotte within the Pikes, in such manner, that vpon
all assaults they may haue free vse of their Armes;
and yet notwithstanding abide in safety in dispight
of the enemy.

The forme of this Battaille is expressed in the next figure following.

The Battaille to withstand the wedge of Horse.

Ser: The Front. Ser:

E₂

Thus you see how this Bataile is interlined with the Shot, & guarded with the Pikes, so that although there be a field of entrance, yet it is a straight place of much danger; and howsoeuer the enemy may come on bouldly, yet he cannot but returne heavily.

Many other sorts of imbatialing there are, though none more necessary, as the battaile called *Diamond*, the Battaile *Triangular*, and such like; which Noueltie (I know) is desirous to search into; and the proportions I know at the first, carry a greate shew, of much skill, and counning, especially to the ignorante, but being once waded into with Judgement, there is nothing more facile or easie: therefore to draw a *Diamond* Battaile, first drawe your battaile into a square, according to the first figure in this booke; or for your better remembrance, according to this figure following which being but compounded of 144 men, may serue to expresse the manner and fashioning of 400.



Tus

S

The He

S

The

The Square Battaille, whereof
to frame a Diamond.

Drum.

Captaine.

Drum.

ssssppppssss

ssssppppssss

ssssppppssss

Ser: sssspaaaaa Ser:

ssssppppssss

ssssppppssss

ssssppppssss

ssssppppssss

Ser: sssspaaaaa Ser:

ssssppppssss

ssssppppssss

ssssppppssss

Lieutenant.

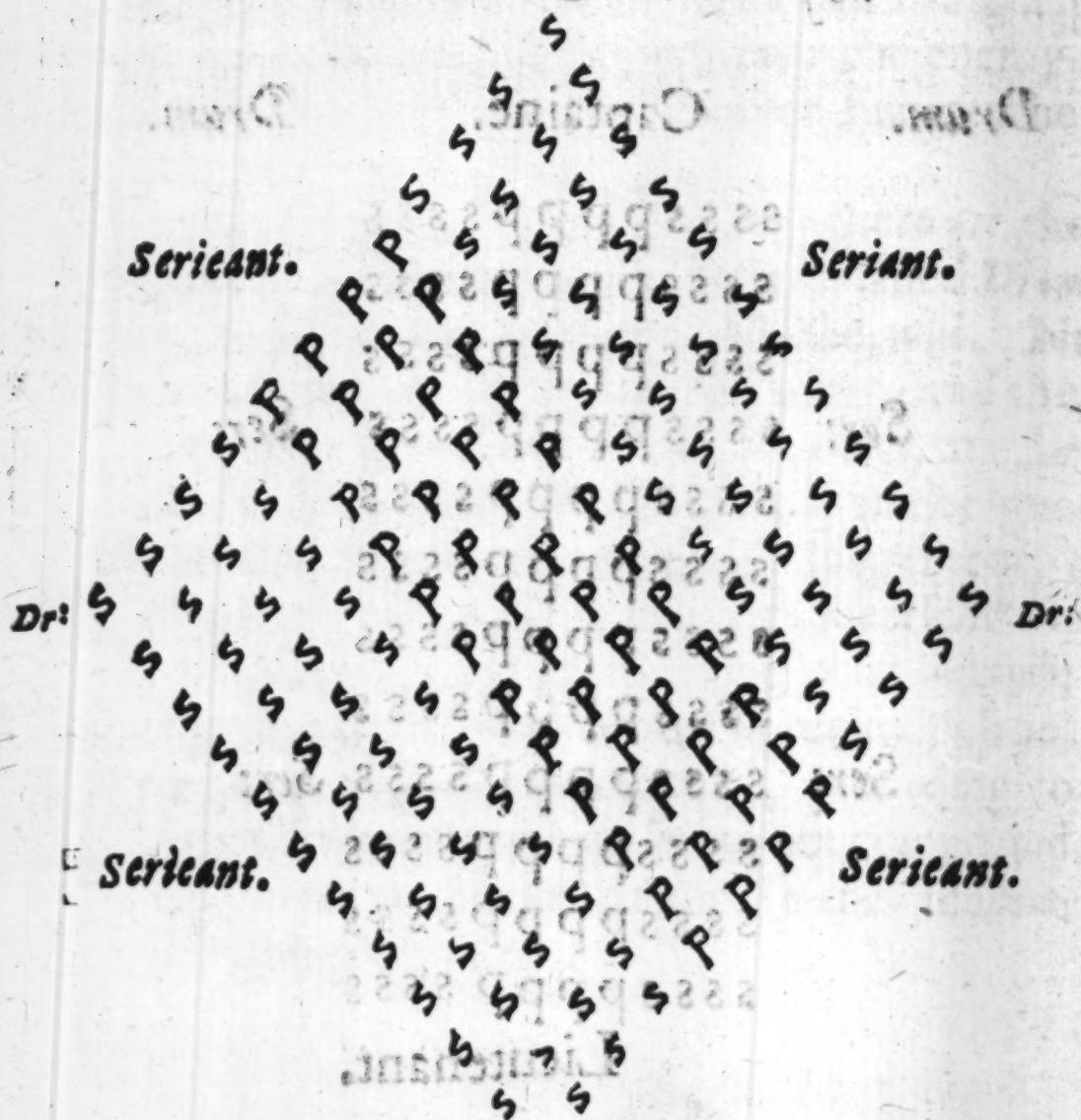
Heere you behould the square or forme of a Battalia, now to reduce this to a *Diamond*, or imperfect square, the *Captaine* shall come to the leader of the right hand file, (which is the first and principall man of the company) and aduancing before him, shall wheele the whole company into a direct line, with the right point foreward, and the left point descending, as in this figure following.

Heere you may see how the square
is to be reduced into a diamond, and the
right point foreward, and the left point
descending, as in this figure following.

E3

Heere

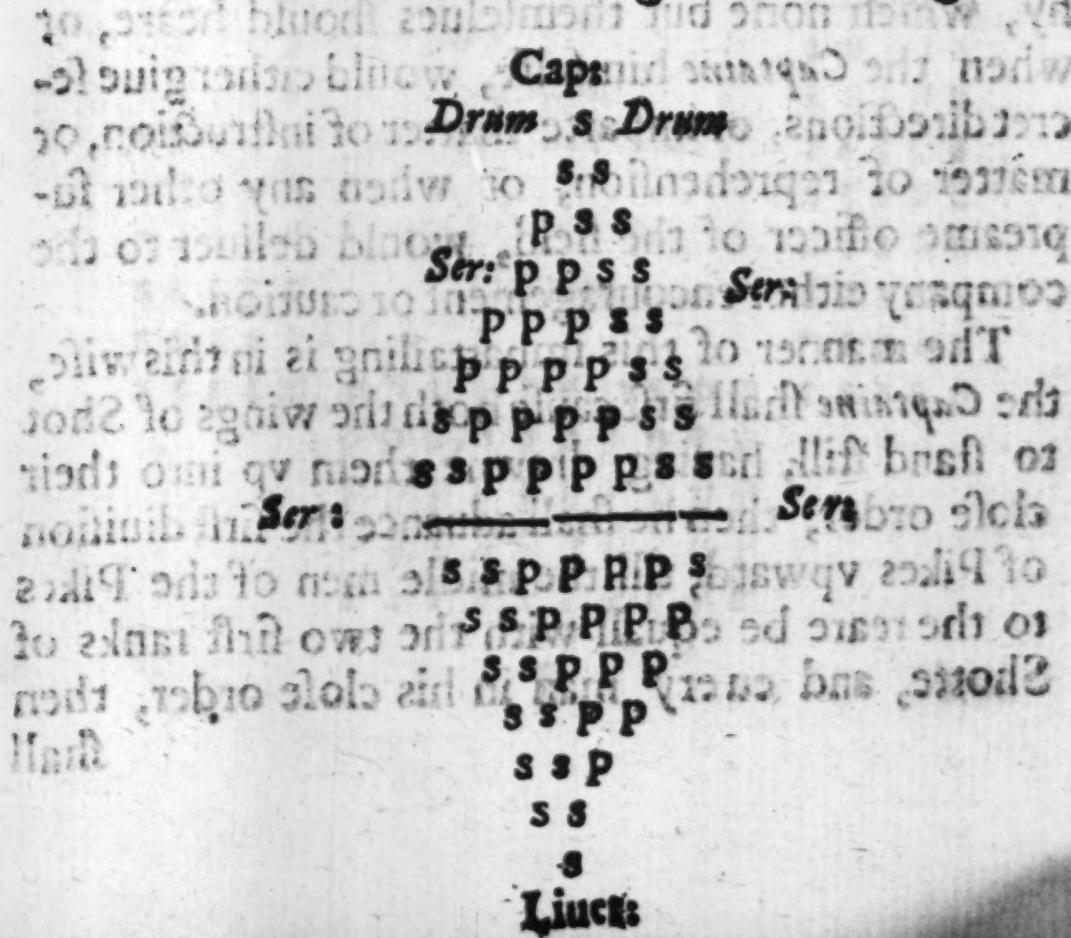
now

*The Second Part of The Second Part**The Diamond Battaille:**Cap:**Lieut.*

Heere you see that by drawing foorth of the Battaille, howsoever square at the first, yet by alteration of distance, it is brought into a perfect Diamond forme; and although the Pikes and Shotte keep their places, as in the square, yet at your pleasure you may change them, and draw the weapons to what part of the Battaille, and into what files your selfe pleaseth.

Now

Now to bring this *Diamond* or any other *Diamond* into a perfect Triangular : you shall cut off the *Diamond* Battaille in the Middlest, through the two middle extreme parts, and then will remaine unto you two Triangulars, a greater and a leffe, which you may double or encrease, as you shall finde occasion ; so that albeit by this diuision you find how to make this proportion, yet perceueing how you may double and encrease both the files and rankes, (whose number is euer constant and certainte, according to the proportion of the Triangle) you may at pleasure without any diuision or seperation of body, forme this Triangle, out of the files and rankes onely. But because you shall not stand amazed at this busynesse, I will in a few Characters, containe but a fewe men (which is the easiest for capasity) shew you how to bring a *Diamond* to a Triangle, as in this figure following appeareth.

A Diamond Battaille brought into a Triangle.

The Second Part of

Thus you see the *Diamond* is cut into two Triangles which being ledde severall wayes may serue as two Bodies, and that to exceeding good, and honorable purpose, for this *Diamond*, or sharpe piercing body, is of great force to enter and breake any square body, and being but entered in with the point, the rest of the body followeth with such order and strength, and so increaseth and maketh the Breach greater, and greater, that the square body can hardly ioyne together againe, but falleth into rout, or into a retrait that is full as dishonorable, and to this purpose was this *Diamond* foote battaile first of all inuented.

There is againe another manner of imbattailing this priuate company of 200, which howsocuer it be seldome or neuer vsed in fight, yet it is of excellent vse in the field, both before the framing of the battaile, & after the battell is framed, this manner of imbattailing, is when either any of the *Captaines* officers would deliuere a priuate message to the company, which none but themselues should heare, or when the *Captaine* himselfe, would either giue secret directions, or imparte matter of instruction, or matter of reprehension, or when any other supreme officer of the field, would deliuere to the company either encouragement or caution.

The manner of this imbattailing is in this wise, the *Captaine* shall first cause both the wings of Shot to stand still, hauing drawne them vp into their close order, then he shall aduance the first diuision of Pikes vpward, till the midle men of the Pikes to the reare be equall with the two first ranks of Shotte, and euery man in his close order, then

shall

shall the Subdiuision turne their faces about, and descend downward, till the middle men of the front be equall with the two last rankes of Shot, then ha-
ving closed all strongly together, and turned euery
face vpon the Center : The *Captaine*, *Lientenant*,
Ensigne, and such other Officers, as he will haue par-
takers of his speech, shall come into the square
void place of the Battaille, and there deliver what
seemeth good to himselfe ; which finished, he shall
reduce his Battaille backe into its first forme, as
for the shape of Imbatteiling for *Parley*, it will carry
the proportion of this Figure following.

The forme of Imbatteiling for Speech or Parley.

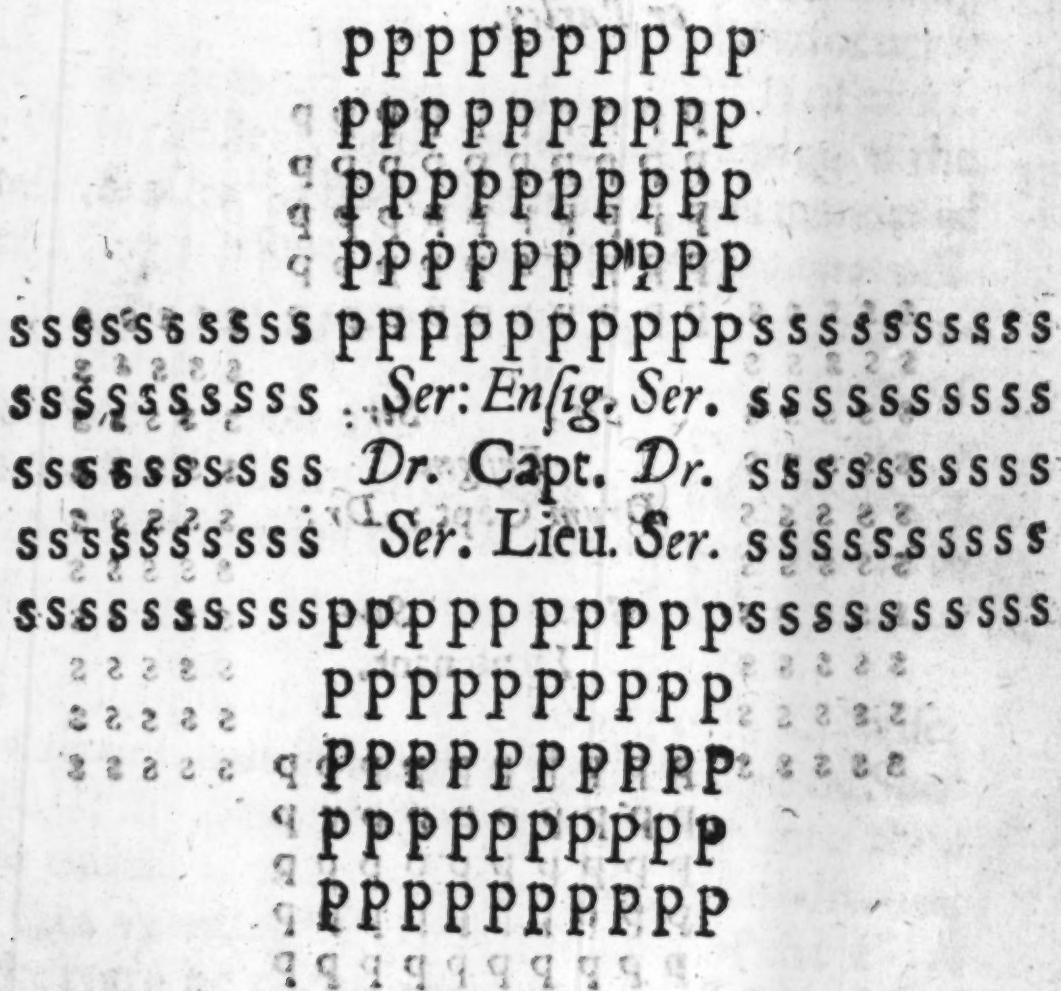
P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	
P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	
P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	
P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	
S S S S S P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P S S S S S	
S S S S S	Ser:
S S S S S	Str:
S S S S S	Ensigne
S S S S S	Drum Capt: Dr:
S S S S S	
S S S S S	Ser:
S S S S S	Ser:
S S S S S	Licutenant.
S S S S S	
S S S S S P P P P P P P P P P P P P P S S S S S	
P R P P P P P P P P P P P P P	
P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	
P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	
P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	

F

There

There be others which Imbattaile for speech or Parly much after this manner aforesaid, onely they straighten or make lesse the empty or void place in the mid' st, by making the Shorte first to double their ranks, then the first division of Pikes to aduance vpward, and the subdivision of Pikes to descend downeward, and afterward to doe in all things as before, and then the forme of battaile will bee like this figure following.

*Another forme of Embattailing
for Speech or Parley.*



In this forme of in batta^{ll}ing though the center be straightned, yet the outward verge of the battaile is enlarged, so that though som doe heare and vnderstand better, yet many shall not heare nor vnderstand at all, but must receive the speech by relation; so that I conclude the fyrst forme of Imbattailing for speech or parly is the best, easiest and safest, yet I stand not vpon mine owne iudgement, but submit to the censure of the old and experienced Soldiers.

Divers other formes of imbattailing there be for a priuate company of 200 men, as the Ring, the Halfe-moone, the Spurre, and the like, but because I haue heard them mightelie condemned by the noblest Souldiers of our age, and men of high respect and reuerence, affirming them rather to leade into rout and disorder then any way to strengthen and better the Battalia, therefore I dare not giue rules or prescriptions for them, but referre such as are desirous to learne and behold them, to any Ignorant and vnskillfull teacher, and he shall spend howres and daies onely in these Motions, not knowing otherwise how to wast time, or make the vulgar people to wonder. And thus much touching the imbattailings of a priuate company of 200 men, or any other inferior number.

Chap. 3.*The severall Fmbattailings of a
Regiment of one thousand
men or more.*

*Disputation
groeinge about
Imbattailings*

Touching the imbattailing of a Regiment of 1000 men or more, there is now at this instant time great argument and disputation among Souldiers; Some being of great experiance and knowledge, Some of greater reputation then knowledge, Some seeming to know more then they doe know, and Some out of affection to other mens singularity, or to hold an opposite contention, whereby to get a note or name of much iudgement.

Now how I shall reconcile or attone this difference (who am the meanest Souldier of many thousands,) rests to me in clouds and vndiscouered, because my words carry not Authenticall Authority, neither will the resolute opinion of an Ignorant person, be bent or gouerned by any reason, but that which flattereth his owne thoughts. But since I am in the field, and haue taken vpon me this discourse, I must goe forward, & though I meeete with an hard arbitterment, yet must I not recoile, but hauing reason, truth and plaines on my side, I will set downe the grounds on both sides, and the strength of those arguments by which they defend their seueral opinions

opinions; to this (as an indifferent moderator) I will annexe mine owne opinion touching the waight and vallidity of their reasons, and then referre every discrete Souldier to make his election, as wisdome shall gouerne him.

You must first understand that this difference *Between*

Captaines Ioyne their compaunies in a plaine
out mixture according to the dignity of their places
making one entire and sollide body, of Shotte
and Pikes, Shotte and pikes quite through the re-
giment, which regiment containe: 1000 men
is deuided thus.

The New and latter forme of

200

100

100.

150

Colonell.

1 Capt.

3 Capt.

Ser: Maior.

Drum Ensigne Drum
ssssssppppppppppssss
ssssssppppppppppssss

Drum Drum Drum Drum
ssspppppss ssspppppss
ssspppppss ssspppppss
Ensigne. *Ensigne.*

Drum En: *Drum* D
sssspppppppppsss s
sssspppppppppsss s

ssssssppppppppppssss
ssssspoooooooooooooosss
ssssspoooooooooooooosss
ssssspooooooopooooooooosss
ssssspooooooopooooooooosss
ssssspooooooopoooooposss
ssssspooooooopoooooposss
ssssspooooooopoooooposss
ssssspooooooopoooooposss

Lieutenant.

Lieute:

Lieut.

Chap. 3.

*The severall Embattailing of**of Imbattailing a Regiment.*

100

100.

100.

150

4: Cap.

5: Capt.

Capt.

Lieut. Colonell.

Drum Drum

Drum Drum

Drum Drum

Drum En: Drum

ssspaaaaaass

ssspaaaaaass

ssspaaaaaass

sssspppppppss

ssspaaaaaass

ssspaaaaaass

ssspaaaaaass

sssspppppppss

Ensigne.

Ensigne.

Ensigne

Ensigne

ssspaaaaaass

ssspaaaaaass

ssspaaaaaass

sssspppppppss

Lieut.

Lieut.

Lieut.

Lieut.

Place this Battaille in folio 45.

terment, yet must I not recoile, but hauing reason
truth and plaines on my side, I will set downe the
grounds on both sides, and the strength of the
arguments by which they defend their severall
opinions

Chap. 3.*The seuerall Embattailing of***200.****Colonell.***Dram Ensigne Drum**ssssspooooooooooooo
ssssspooooooooooooo**ssssspooooooooooooo**ssssspooooooooooooo**ssssspooooooooooooo**ssssspooooooooooooo**ssssspooooooooooooo**ssssspooooooooooooo**ssssspooooooooooooo**ssssspooooooooooooo***Lieutenant.****100.****1 Capt.***Drum Drum**ssspooooo
ssspooooo**ssspooooo
ssspooooo**Ensigne.
ssspooooo**ssspooooo
ssspooooo***10.****Colonell.***I. Drum**spppssss*

terment, yet must I not recoile, but hauing reason,
 truth and plaines on my side, I will set downe the
 grounds on both sides, and the strength of those
 arguments by which they defend their several
 opinions

opinions; to this (as an indifferent moderator) ~~The An-~~
I will annexe mine owne opinion touching the ~~thors discus-~~
waight and vallidity of their reasons, and then re-^{sion of the} ferre every discrete Souldier to make his election, ^{difference.}
as wisdome shall governe him.

You must first vnderstand that this difference ^{Betwenee} groweth betweene the old Souldier and the new ^{whom the} Souldier, that is betweene those of old and sollide ^{difference is,} experience, and those of late and more quainte practise; The first having nothing but what the warre it selfe informeth, the other the helpe of *Garden, Yarde, Citty, Home, and Countrey trialls.*

To come then to the difference it selfe, the newe ^{The opinion} and latter Souldiers would haue a regiment when it ^{of the new} is drawne into the field to be compounded of the feuerall companies distinctly one by another, without any alteration, euery *Captaine* and officer go- uerning his owne company and not to make any mixture of them at all, onely to ioine and fixe them together into one body according to the forme of this figure following.

Heere the Figure.

Heere you see how the *Colonell, Lieutenant Col-
onell, Sergeant-Maior* and the rest of the Inferior *Captaines* ioyn their compauies togeather without mixture according to the dignity of their places making one entire and sollide body, of Shotte and Pikes, Shotte and pikes quite through the regiment, which regiment containe: 1000 men is deuided thus.

F 3

The

The num-
bers com-
manded.

The Colonell according to greatness of his command, commandeth 200 men, the Lieutenant Colone-
ll 150, and the Sergeant Maior. 150, and the five
other inferiour Captaines command either of them
100 men, and thus the 1000 men, are Marshalled
and governed.

The opinion
of the old
Souldiers

Now the older experienced Souldiers differ
from this manner of discipline, and though they
vary not in the number or command, yet they stand
farre aloofe from the whole matter of composition,
for they will not allow to draw vp regiments by
entire and whole companies without alteration, but
first draw vp all the Pikes into one body, then the
Shotte into another, and after dividing the Shotte
into two equall parts, wing or flanke, the pikes on ei-
ther hand, and so make one whole and entire battell
of Shotte and Pikes, and not a mixte body of Shotte
and Pikes in small manuples, but rather keepe the
regiment in one great and vniforme body according
to the proportion of this figure following.

Heere the Figure.

Heere you see the battaile of Pikes is drawne all
into one body, and the Shotte on either hand, yet
euery officer hath preheminence of place according
to his dignity, and many inferiour officers aduan-
ced and Imployed, which were extravagant in the
former battaile:

The young
Souldiers
reasons for
their opinions

But this discipline the younger Souldiers utterly
disallow, and these are the reasons; first they af-
firm

firme that the best and safest way of fight is by small-
Manuples, for they are with least difficulty gouern-
ed, and made the longest to indure fight without
disorder.

They are the soonest reduced to their first form,
and into route, and the Shorte and

276

Lieut. Lieu Cap. 4 Capt. 5 Capt. Lieu: Lieut.

Drums

Enfigne

1 Ser.

3 6 Ser. Dr: 4 Ser. 2 Ser. Dr:

is to be seen in folio 46.

my, and w^t
slaughter, ill diet and lodging, hunger, cold and
surfeites doe so attend vpon Armies, that by them
companies are exceedingly weakned and made
lesse, so that he which mustereth one hundred men
if he bring thre^e score and ten able men into the
field

firme that the best and safest way of fight is by small-
Manuples, for they are with least difficulty gouern-
ed, and made the longest to indure fight without
disorder.

forder. They are the soonest reduced to their first forme
and the Shorte and

The olde ancient forme
Lieut. Colonell. C

Lieut. Lieut. Lieu. 3 Capt. 1 Capt. En.

Dram

Drum

Ensigne. *Ensigne.*

1 Ser. 3 Ser. 5 Ser. Dr: Lieut.

my, and who knowes not
slaughter, ill diet and lodging, hunger, cold and
surfeites doe so attend vpon Armies, that by them
companies are exceedingly weakned and made
lesse, so that he which mustereth one hundred men
if he bring three score and ten able men into the
field

forme of Imbattailing a Regiment.

Colonell. Ser: Maior.

Enfig. *En.* 2 Cap. 4 Capt. 5 Capt. Lieu: Lieut:

D.84773

Drama

Ensigne.

Ensigne.

Ensigne

PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS
PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS
PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS
PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP.PPPP PPPP PPPPPP PSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS Ser.
PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS
PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS
PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS

jeu.

Lieut. 6 Ser. Dr: 4 Ser. 2 Ser. Dr:

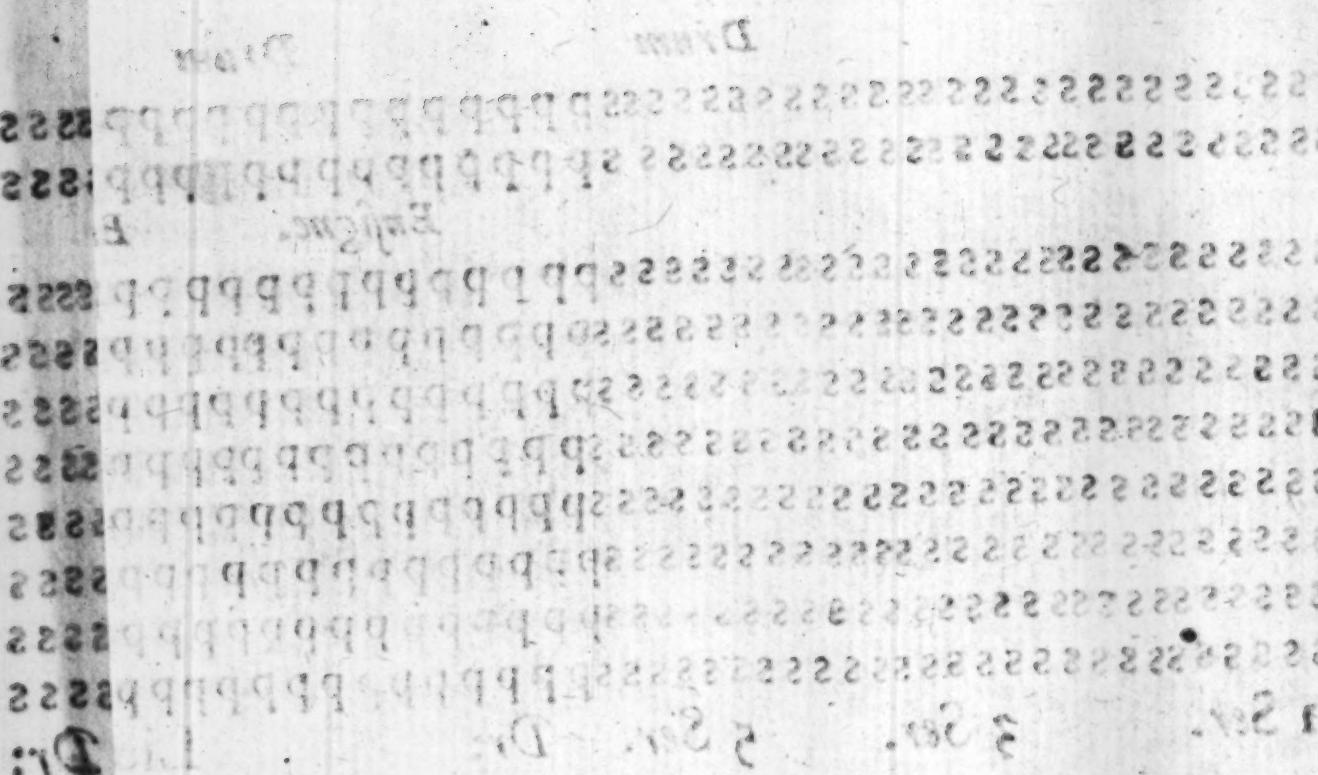
Place this Battaile in folio 46.

The num-
bers com-
manded.

(The Colonell according to greatness of his command, commandeth 200 men, the Lieutenant Colonell 150, and the Sergeant-Maior. 150, and the five other inferiour Captaines command either of them 100 men, and thus the 1000 men, are Marshalled

in two
rows.

Two rows of Captains & Officers.



forme that the best and safest way of fight is by small Manuples, for they are with least difficulty governed, and made the longest to indure fight without disorder.

They are the soonest reduced to their first forme when they are put into route, and the Shotte and Piks being thus intermixt one with another, the one offending, the other defending, the battaile is of great force, and more terrible to the enemy. Lastly, in a battaile thus compounded, every man hath the order or gouernement of his owne Souldiers, who are trained to his discipline, and vnderstand his commands, by which they are made more willing to goe on, and doe obay with greater Courage and allacrity, then when they are lead by a stranger, as in the other battell perforce they must be; these and many other like reasons, the younger Souldiers yeeld to make good this new opinion, and I must confess they carry a greete shew of substantiall truth, did not some impediment crosse in the way, which take from them a great parte of beleefe and credit, for to these Reasons, thus the old Souldiers reply.

That true it is, this forme of imbattailing is good *The old* and may passe for courant, as leng as companies *Soldiers.* are in their full strength, and hold their perfect and true number, but to that the warre is a knowne enemy, and who knowes not that sicknesse, mortality, slaughter, ill-diet and lodging, hunger, cold and surfeites doe so attend vpon Armies, that by them companies are exceedingly weakned and made lesse, so that he which mustereth one hundred men if he bring three score and ten able men into the field

field to fight, is oft held for a stronge company, and so in like case of other numbers, so that to imbattaile these by themselues, being of so small contents, neither can the volly be greate, nor the harme dangerous which shall issue to the enemy, whereas the severall weapons of these small bodies, being drawne out and knitte into severall great bodies, the numberes will swell and increase, and as of vnits are made infinit, so forty of my Shotte ioined to forty of an other mans, and to vs sixe-score of two or three other *Captaines*, will make 200 Shotte, this will bring foorth a great volly, and this will proue of great danger to the enemy.

Againe for the easinesse of gouvernement, or speedy reducing them to their first forme, being routed, they haue no aduantage of this other great body, for howsoeuer the Shotte is in two bodies, as the other former mixt battaile is in sixteene, & the Piks in one body as the other is in eight, yet are these great bodies diuided into so small diuisions, and ledde by such sufficient officers, that no disorder can happen, but it is as soone brought againe into forme, as if they had their owne Commanders, and one of the great vollies will doe more hurt and spoile, then foure of the smaller.

Lastly for the Imagination of more ready obedience, better vnderstanding of command, and a greater willingnesse to discharge duty, the old Soldiers suppose they are no necessary obstacles to be thrust in into this place, because the discipline of warre being (as it ought to be) all of one forme and manner, without intrusion of new words of command, or addition of curious nouelties, so that every

euery officer speaking a knownc and a certainte language, it matters not who giues the word, for being vnderstoode it must be performed, and that they will fight more willingly with their owne Captaines then with other men, the naturall aleageance they beare to their king and Country, whose quarrell they fight, puts all such doubts out ofquestion, because euery honest and valiant mans conscience is ruled by the iustnesse of his cause, and his Kings commandment, and all other heats are supernaturall, and but the proofes of false vallonre.

Thus the old Souldier answereth to what the *Other Rere* young Souldier doth obiect, and for a conclusion somes addeth this more, to withstand this new manner of imbattailing. They say that this mixing of Shotte and Pikes together in seuerall distinct Companies, weakneth and disableth the grosse body; for here if you cast off your shott, then you leaue such emptie and wide streetes, that the enemies Horse are apt to breake in and disorder them, or if you doe not cast off the Shott, but keepe them close, and make them discharge in Countermarch (which is the best and safest way) yet then they are apt to be thronged vp together by the Pikes, and the distance of place being taken from them, the vse of their Weapons must fall, and so consequently all things fall to ruine.

But suppose order be kept and these defects not found in the Battaile, yet say the olde Souldiers, that there is great impediment in this kinde of Im-battelling ; for in what manner soever the Shott serue, yet they will euer leaue a weakenesse in the

and such open gaps and streets that the Horse may
breake in at pleasure, or any other new foote diui-
sion may sally foorth and ouer throw the whole
regiment, as by the example of the figure follow-
ing may easily be perceiued in a few Companies, as
in this ensuing figure more plainly is shewac.

and such open gaps and streets that the Horse may
breake in at pleasure, or any other new foote diui-
sion may sally foorth and ouer throw the whole
regiment, as by the example of the figure follow-
ing may easily be perceiued in a few Companies, as
in this ensuing figure more plainly is shewac.

The

C

The danger of this forme of Embatelling.

sold woe despit is upon di solan to digest
flsd vlt gaido The Front.

would regalit. alicet; noisole
-angri his blanting. eys flaisg qualit. If w vlt



The Reare.

Thus you see if the Battaille of Pikes stand, and
the Shot give Fire, into what damage they bring
the whole Regiment, whether they serue in counter-
march, or otherwise; leauing so many open ente-
rances, that if one, yet all can hardly be preuented.

The Au-
thors cen-
sure of both
opinions.

Thus I haue shewed you the severall wayes of Imbattailing of a Regiment, with the different opinions of Souldiers, together with their arguments and strength of reason thereupon. It resteth now that I deliuer my particular opinion touching the best election; wherein, although I know, many opposites will rise vp against me, yet freely and ingeniously thus I am perswaded.

The former
difference
reconciled

That the first manner of Imbattelling by severall Companies, and every Captaine leading of his own men, is excellent for shew at generall Musters, or at any peaceful Triumph, where the exercise of Armes is required, because it is comly and beautifull to behold, giueth great contentment to the spectators, and continueth the Volley long, though not in the best order. But if it be to expresse true Marshall Discipline, to bring hands to fight in good sadness, or to giue affright to a certaine enemy at all times both in strength and weakness, then with out all doubt the latter forme of imbattailing where the Pikes are drawne into one body, and winged on each hand with the Shorte, is without all contradiction, the onely best way for the Imbattailing of a regiment of one thousand men or more.

And thus much for the argument of Imbattailing a regiment, wherein if any man rest unsatisfied, let him repaire to other Authors which are allowed for authority, and comparing their Reasons together, no doubt but he shall soone finde satisfaction.

and I

Of

Chap. 4,

Of the Ioining of sundry Regiments together.

O Frankes and files are compounded small Squadrans, of small Squadrons are compounded priuate Companies, of priuate Companies are compounded Regiments, and of Regiments are compounded maine Battailes of any extent whatsoeuer.

Now for the composition of a regiment, together with the defects, and perfections of the same, I haue shewed sufficiently in the last Chapter. It now therefore resteth that I speake some thing of the ioining or knitting togeather of many and sundry Regiments, in one grosse body, which is the greate substance of the *Arte-Military*; for of these *What is the greate bodies doe Armies consist, and according to great substance of the forme and proportion thereof, being agreeable with the ground and strength of Scituacion whereon it is placed, is the Army made ever stronger or weaker.*

Now Armies doe never consist of one onely entire and maine body alone, without seperation or distinction, but of diuers great bodies, as of *Armes* *consist.*

*Forlornes, Vanguard, Battaille and Reare of diuers
greate bodies of Horse, as of Gentlemen at Armes,
Curgliers, Dragoones, or else Carbines, and euery
one of these great bodies are compounded of sun-
dry Regiments in the drawing of which togeather
is principally to be regarded the dignity and pre-*

*How to ob- heminence of the place, according to the vallue
serue dignity of the commanders, or the lot when it is either cast
of place.*

or appointed, wherein the principall obseruation
is the hand; so that whensocuer Regiments are to
be ioined togeather, whether it be by the Lord
Marshall, or the Seriant-Maior of the fielde, yet
they must not neglect to giue to the best man the
best place, by drawing vp his Regiment first, and
placing it in the principall place, and then the rest
successiuely one after another, bringing them vp
on the left hand, and not on the right, till the body
be formed according to commandment and
answercable to this figure following.

Regiments

Regiments foyned together in
plaine Battaille.

1 Colonell.

Front.

2 Colonell.

250	500	250	250	500	250
S	P	S	S	P	S

3 Colonell.

4 Colonell.

250	500	250	250	500	250
S	P	S	S	P	S

5 Colonell.

250	500	250
S	P	S

Rear.

Heere you see 5000 men diuided into fife regiments, how they are drawne vp into one body, and may make either Vanguard Battaille, or Rear as it shall please the supreme Officer to dispose of them. And as thus they are drawne into plaine Battaille.

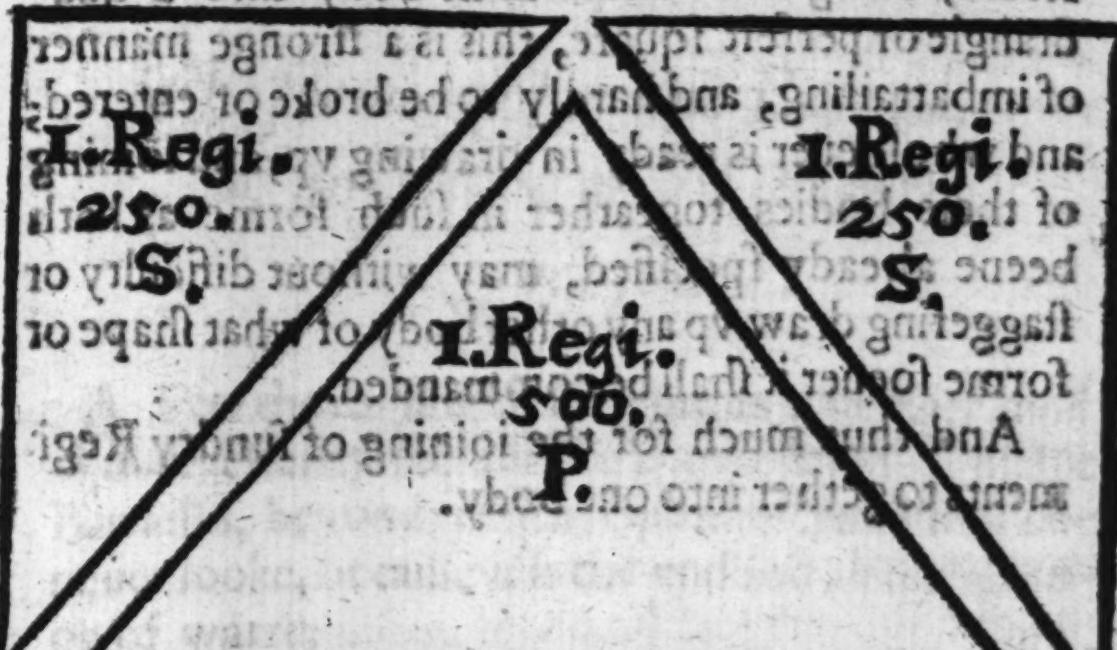
The Second Part of

*Who are to
forme Bat-
tailes.*

Battaile, so may they also be drawne into any other forme of battaile which the Lord Marshall or Ser-geant-Major shall devise, for their wisdomes and Iudgements (which they euer accomodate to the aduantage of the ground, & to the preuenting of the enemis designes) is euer referred the forme and shape of all sorts of battailes; whence it comes that a man shall hardly in an age, see two Battailles in two severall places, of one and the selfe same forme and fashion; because as grounds vary in their Situations, so proportions change in their composures, and that battaile which is strong and comely for the Plaine, will proue but weake and illfauored for the Hill, and that which is guarded with water, will not agree with the guard of wood; nor that which is fenced with a stone wall, suite with the fence of a dry ditch; for every thing must be accomodated to the property of its owne proper Nature; and therefore I will shew you another forme of Im-battailing or ioining of Regiments together, wherein although some Regiments are broken and diuided into parts, yet they agree in one vniiformity of body, and may be reduced to their first naturall proportion at pleasure, as by this figure following you may easily perceiue.

Regiments
allied

Regiments diuided, yet brought
unto Uniforme.



2. Regi.
500.
P.

2. Regi.
250.
S.

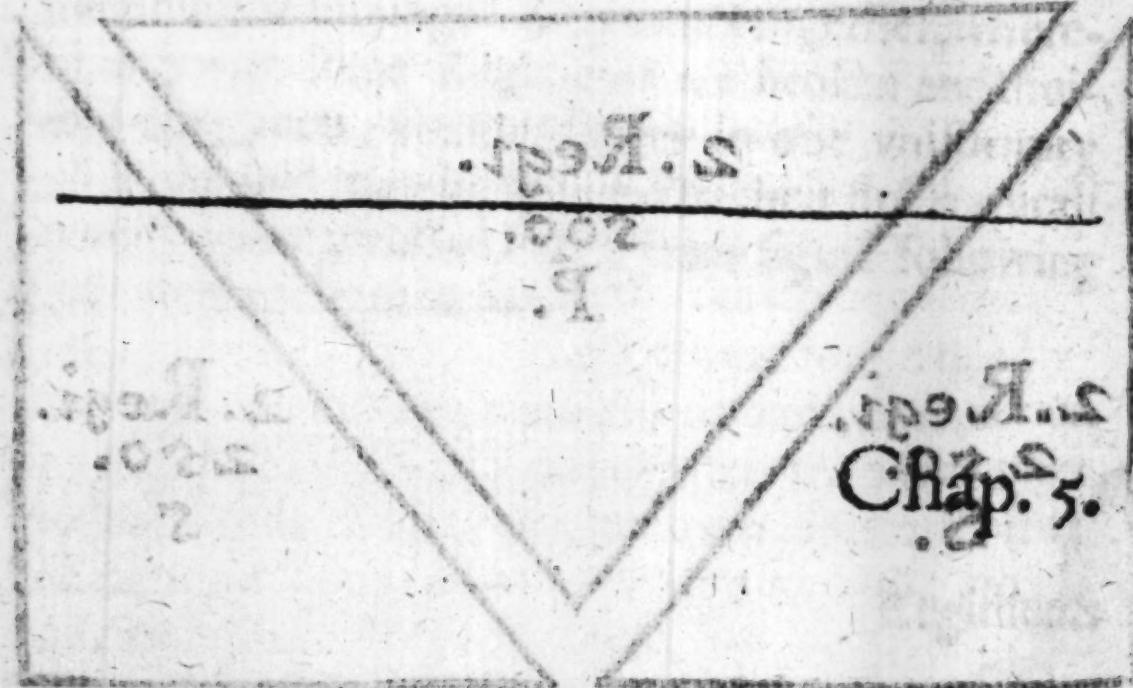
2. Regi.
250.
S

Reare.

Heere

Here you may behold two Regiments diuided into sixe triangles, the Pikes in the midst, and the Shotte on eache flanke, but being drawne vp together in one body, then the Pikes of themseues make a perfect *Diamond*, and the foure Triangles of Shotte guarding every corner, Front, Wing and Reare, bring the whole mixt body into a quadrangle or perfect square, this is a stronge manner of imbattailing, and hardly to be broke or entered; and whosocuer is ready in drawing vp, and ioining of these bodies togeather in such forme as hath beeue already specified, may without dificulty or staggering draw vp any other body of what shapc or forme soever it shall be commanded.

And thus much for the ioining of sundry Regiments together into one body.





Chap: 5.

The forming of maine Battailles of any extent or Number how great foever.

After the ioining of Regiments togeather, must necessarily follow the composition of maine Battailles, beyond which Spheare Souldiers doe never looke, because it is the end and determinati-
on of warre,

These battailles (as I haue formerly shewed) are *Observation* ever shaped according to the ground whereon *in shaping of* they are planted, and according to the naturall *battailles*. deffences, or naturall offences which arise from the same places: yet because particulars often growe from generalities, and that from plaine and home-
ly grounds curious and rare things are derived. I thinke it not amisse heere in this place to deliver you some generall and plaine moddels of battailles, which taken into a Souldier-like consideration, may give you an aide, though not an instruction, how to accomodate battailles and to forme and proportion them in such manner as may bee most commodious for your selfe, and friends, and most hurtfull and noisome for the enemy.

H2

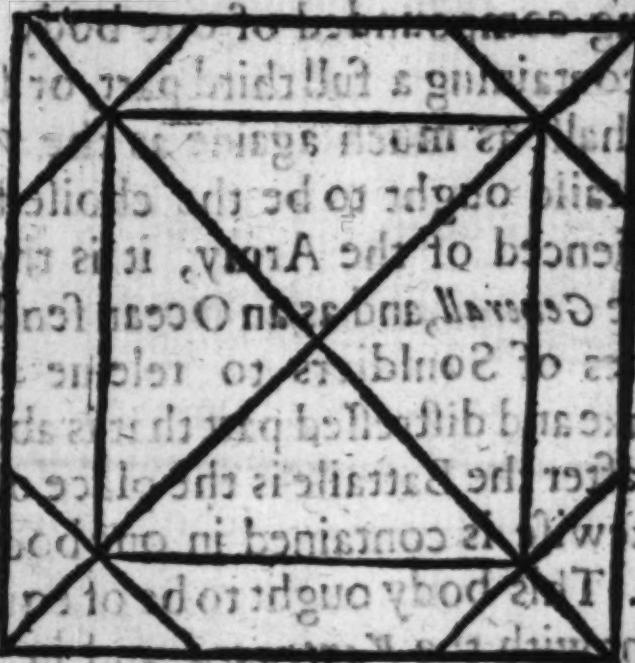
First

To be compo- First then you must vnderstand that the body
sition of Batt- of euery maine Battaille is compounded of sixe
tailes and principiall Members, that is to say, of the *Forlorne*
the members or loose bodies, of the *Vanguard*, *Battaille*, *Reare*,
Horse, and the great *Artillery*; and of these, if
any be imperfect, or out of fraine, either in order,
number, shape or Gouernment, the whole Army is
ficke, and howsoever like *Xerxes* host they may make
the skie darke with their Arrowes, yet will an hand-
full of *Cirus*' men, well disciplin'd, put them to route,
and write Captiuity on their backs as a perpetuall
embleme.

*How to finde
a square
Roote.*

When therefore you will drawe vp any maine
battaile, you must looke into the square Roote
of greate Numbers, as the square Roote of one
hundred is ten, because the body carrieth ten in
square euery way, for ten times ten is one hundred;
so likewise the square Roote of 400 is 200, because
it carrieth the square of 200 euery way, for twenty
times twenty is foure hundred, and thus of any
number which will carry a square proportion be-
Dividing of it great or little whatsoever; then knowing the
a Battaille. entire Number of the whole Army, and diuiding
it into seuerall parts, alowing so many for the *For-
lorns*, so many for the *Vanguard*, so many for the
Battell, so many for the Reare, and so many for the
guard of the Ordnance, or great Artillery; you by
the drawing vp of these lesser squares, and inlargen-
ing them as occasion shall serue, forme and shape
euery seuerall division after what proportion your
selfe pleaseth, for of squares, you may make Rounds,
of Rounds, Triangles, of Triangles, Diamonds, and

of Diamonds many other curious or intricate figures
that shall come into your imagination, for proofe
behold this figure following.



Thus you see by deuiding and mixing offquares, Of For-
you may frame other proportions, it resteth then lornes,
that after you have cast out, and alotted your For-
lornes which is intended ever to be the least of all the
foure Battailles, that you distribute them in this
manner: the first point of the Forlornel ought to con-
sist of certaine loose files of Shotte extravagantly
dispersed without order, then to secound them with
certaine small squares of Shotte as an 100 or 200 in
a square well ordered and gouerned which as the
H3 Battailles

Battailes shall approach nearer and nearer, may upon any occasion of danger retire into the *Vanguard*.

Of the vanguard. Then shall the *Vanguard* be compounded of one maine and entire body, or of two at the most; containing almost, but not fully three parts of the Battaile, and being equally mixt of Shot and Pikes.

Of the battaile. After the *Vanguard*, the maine Battaile taketh place, being compounded of one body or two at most, and containing a full third part, or sometimes more then halfe as much againe as the *Vanguard*. In this battaile ought to be the choisest men and best experienced of the Army, it is the scate and place of the *Generall*, and as an Ocean sendeth foorth his streames of Souldiers to relcive and refresh euery weake and distressed part that is about it.

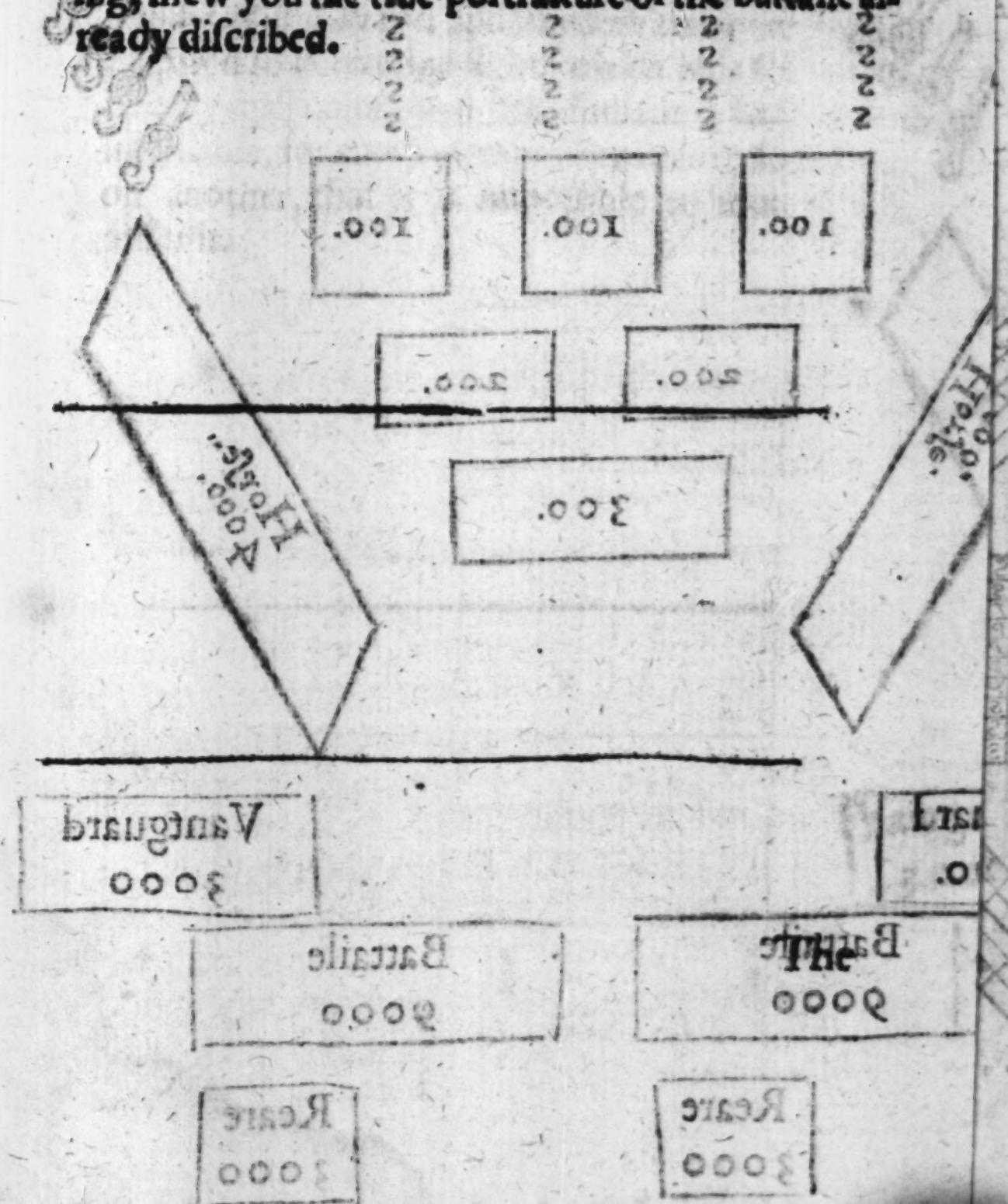
Of the Reare. Next after the Battaile is the place of the Reare which likewise is contained in one body or two at the most. This body ought to be of equall number and extent with the *Vanguard*, and in all Formes, Marches, and Executions it is one and the same in Nature with the *Vanguard*, for at any time when faces are turned about then is the Reare the *Vanguard*, & the *Vanguard* the Reare; at the two points of the *Vanguard*, that is to say, the vtmost right point and the vtmost left point, as two long extended wings, troopech the Horse Army, and at the end of them is the great Ordnance on both sides; bebind which marcheth two Regiments of foote for a guard and defence of the Artillery and Muniti-

*The Horse
battaile and
the great
Ordnance
with the
guard thereof.* tion; for the cutting off of the greate Ordnance is the renownedst worke the enemy can aime at, or accomplish.

Thus

The Soldier's Grammar.

Thus I have in words deliuered you the true forme of a plaine and ordinary battaile, with every severall member belonging there unto, but for as much as the protraiture maketh a deeper impression in the minde, and is a greater helpe and friend to the memory then the mere relation of words onely; I will therefore in this next figure following, shew you the true portraiture of the battaile already discribed.



The Second Part of

Horse 12000
 Pikes 15000 } 49200 }
 Shot 22200 }
 The whole 2 Battaile 50000.

Attendance on the Ordnance 800.

Euery Square containeth 100.

The Figure of Pikes is P.

The Figure of Shot is S.

900

400



Front



Horse
12000



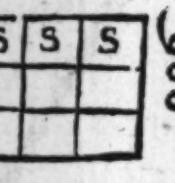
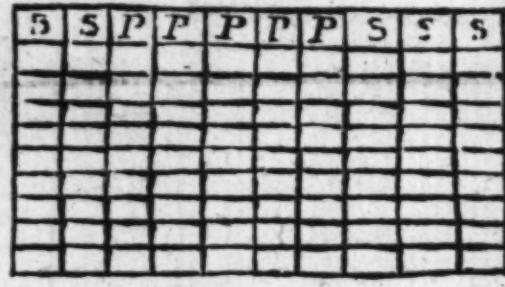
Front



10000



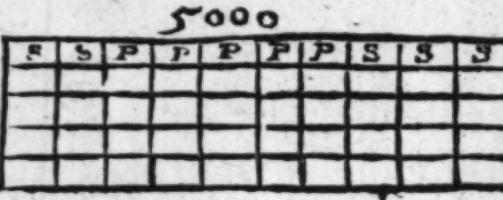
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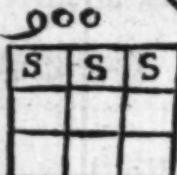
Reare



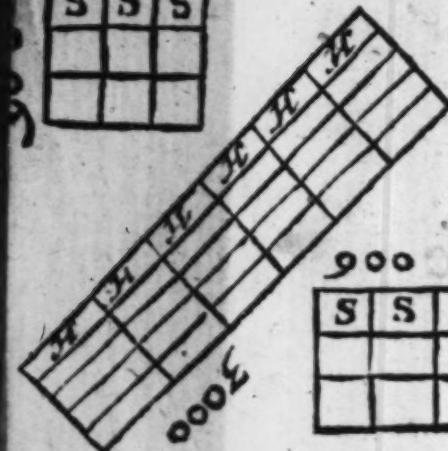
5000



Reare



900



The Wind-Mill Battaile.

Thus heere you see the strongest of Battailles, and as curious as any what soeuer, so that to make a conclusion of this worke, who will diligently looke into these models already demonstrated, and apply himselfe to the imitation thereof, shall not neede to lodge any scruples in his brest, but by the helpe of these examples may be able to range any battaile with Iudgement and sufficiency. And thus much for the forming of maine Battailles of any extent or Number how great soeuer.

FfNfS.

The Second Part of

Horse 12000
 Pikes 15000 } 49200 } The whole
 Shot 22200 } Battaile } 50000.

Attendance on the Ordnance 800.

Every Square containeth 100.

The Figure of Pikes is P.

The Figure of Shot is S.

900

400

Corse

8000



Front



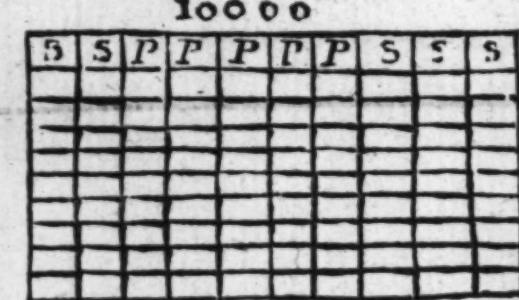
3000



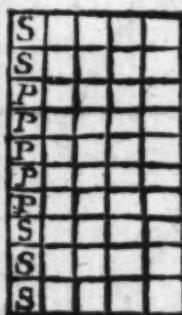
Front



5000



10000



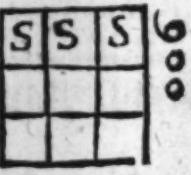
Reare



5000

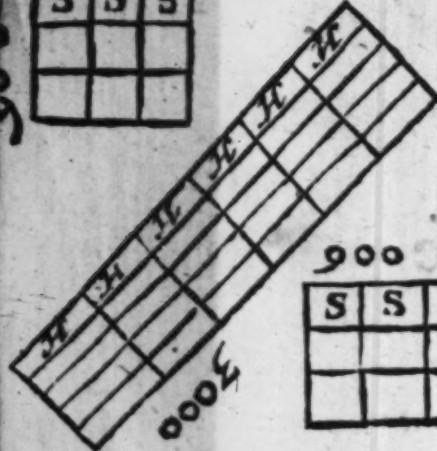


5000



600

Reare



900



900



Horffe

The Wind-Mill Battaile.

Thus heere you see the strongest of Battailles, and as curious as any what soeuer, so that to make a conclusion of this worke, who will diligently looke into these models already demonstrated, and apply himselfe to the imitation thereof, shall not neede to lodge any scruples in his brest, but by the helpe of these examples may be able to range any battaile with Iudgement and sufficiency. And thus much for the forming of maine Battailles of any extent or Number how great soeuer.

FfNfs.